

SUBJECT:

WAR DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO.

October 17th, 1894.)

K.R. [unclear]
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I have the honor to recommend that the military reservations of Fort Bowie, Arizona, Fort McKinney, Wyoming, Fort Sully, South Dakota, and Fort Supply, Oklahoma Territory, be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, under the act of Congress, approved July 5, 1884, which provides:

"That whenever, in the opinion of the President of the United States, the lands, or any portion of them, included within the limits of any military reservation heretofore or hereafter declared, have become or shall become useless for military purposes, he shall cause the same or so much thereof as he may designate, to be placed under the control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition as hereinafter provided, and shall cause to be filed with the Secretary of the Interior a notice thereof."

This action is also recommended by the Quartermaster General and by the Major General Commanding the Army - the reservations having become, in the opinion of the military authorities, useless for military purposes.

Very respectfully,

Joseph B. [unclear]
Adm. Secretary of War.

To

~~The President.~~

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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

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October 10, 1894.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Mr. Genl

Secretary of War.

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RECOMMENDS that military res-
ervations of Fort Bowie, Arizona,
Fort McKinney, Wyoming, Fort
Sully, South Dakota, and Fort
Supply, Oklahoma Territory, be
placed under the control of the
Secretary of the Interior for
disposition, under the act of
Congress, approved July 5, 1884.

G. O. 63. Nov. 20 '94.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 63. } ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 20, 1894.

The following orders from the War Department are published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 14, 1894.*

By authority of the President of the United States dated October 18, 1894, and under the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1864, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations," the following military reservations located at and adjacent to Puget Sound, Washington, viz :

1. The reservation on the west side of Narrows of Puget Sound at south side of entrance to Gig Harbor, declared by Executive Order of September 22, 1866, containing five hundred and eighty-two and one-tenth (582.1) acres, more or less, the same being numbered 22 on the list of reservations in or adjacent to the Puget Sound country, published at Headquarters Department of the Columbia, March 20, 1894 ;

2. The reservation on the west side of Narrows of Puget Sound, declared by Executive Order of September 22, 1866, containing six hundred and thirty-seven and four-tenths (637.4) acres, more or less, the same being numbered 23 on said list ;

3. The reservation on the west side of Narrows of Puget Sound south of Point Evans, declared by Executive Order of September 22, 1866, containing six hundred and thirty-five (635) acres, more or less, the same being numbered 24 on said list ;

4. The reservation on the north side of Gig Harbor at Narrows of Puget Sound, declared by Executive Order of June 9, 1868, containing five hundred and fifty-nine and thirty-three one-hundredths (559.33) acres, more or less, the same being numbered 33 on said list ;

are hereby transferred and turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition as provided in subsequent sections of the aforesaid act, or as may be otherwise provided by law, the same being no longer required for military purposes.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 14, 1894.*

By authority of the President of the United States dated November 5, 1894, and under the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1864, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations," the military reservation of Fort Fully, South Dakota, declared by Executive Order dated December 10, 1869; modified by

Executive Order dated January 17, 1877, and further modified by Executive Order dated July 30, 1885, is hereby transferred and turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition as provided in subsequent sections of the aforesaid act, or as may be otherwise provided by law, the same being no longer required for military purposes.

The said reservation is located on the left bank of the Missouri River 20 miles below the mouth of the Cheyenne, in Sully County, South Dakota, and is bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point at low-water mark on the east bank of the Missouri River opposite Okobojo Island, indicated by an iron post marked U. S. Mil. Res., and running thence in a northerly direction along low-water mark on the east side of the Missouri River to an iron post marked U. S. Mil. Res., on the east bank of the Missouri River; thence north 89° 25' east 11,925 feet to an iron post marked U. S. Mil. Res., thence south 30° 35' east 51,461 feet to an iron post marked U. S. Mil. Res., thence south 79° 25' west 9,627 feet to the initial point; and containing twenty-five thousand nine hundred and eighty-four (25,984) acres, more or less.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 14, 1894.*

By authority of the President of the United States dated November 5, 1894, and under the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations," the military reservation of Fort Bowie, Arizona, declared by Executive Order of March 30, 1870, and enlarged by Executive Order of November 27, 1877, is hereby transferred and turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition as provided in subsequent sections of the aforesaid act, or as may be otherwise provided by law, the same being no longer required for military purposes.

The said reservation is located in a pass of the Chiricahua Mountains known as Apache Pass, in Cochise County, Arizona, 100 miles from Tucson, and is bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point seven (7) links south of the flag-staff, and running due east two hundred and forty (240) chains to the initial point; thence due north two hundred and forty (240) chains; thence due west four hundred and eighty (480) chains; thence due south four hundred and eighty (480) chains; thence due east four hundred and eighty (480) chains; thence due north two hundred and forty (240) chains to the place of beginning, containing twenty-three thousand and forty (23,040) acres, more or less. The points of the compass are true and not magnetic: variation 13° 45' east.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 14, 1894.*

By authority of the President of the United States dated November 5, 1894, and under the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations," the military reservation of Fort McKinney, Wyoming, declared by Executive Order dated July 2, 1879, enlarged by Executive Order dated February 2, 1880, and reduced by Executive Order dated

January 10, 1882, is hereby transferred and turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition as provided in subsequent sections of the aforesaid act, or as may be otherwise provided by law, the same being no longer required for military purposes.

The said reservation of Fort McKinney is located on the north bank of the Clear Fork of Powder River, 15 miles east of the main range of the Big Horn Mountains, in Johnson County, Wyoming, and is bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point one and three-fourths (1 $\frac{3}{4}$) miles due east from the center of the parade ground; thence due south two (2) miles; thence due west nine and three-fourths (9 $\frac{3}{4}$) miles; thence due north four (4) miles; thence due east nine and three-fourths (9 $\frac{3}{4}$) miles; thence due south two (2) miles to the place of beginning; containing twenty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty (24,960) acres, more or less. The courses are true and not magnetic: variation 17° east.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 14, 1894.*

By authority of the President of the United States dated November 5, 1894, and under the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations," the military reservation of Fort Sidney, Nebraska, declared by Executive Order dated May 14, 1874, and reduced by act of Congress approved June 10, 1892, entitled "An act donating twenty acres of land from the Fort Sidney military reservation, on the northeast corner thereof, to the city of Sidney, Nebraska, for cemetery purposes," containing an area of six hundred and twenty (620) acres; and the wood and timber reservation for the use of that post, declared by Executive Order dated May 31, 1890, and containing an area of three thousand one hundred and ninety-five and thirty-five one-hundredths (3,195.35) acres, more or less, are hereby transferred and turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition as provided in subsequent sections of the aforesaid act, or as may be otherwise provided by law, the same being no longer required for military purposes.

The said military reservation of Fort Sidney adjoins the town of Sidney, in Cheyenne County, Nebraska, and embraces section 32, township 14 north, range 49 west of the sixth principal meridian in Nebraska, except the twenty acres donated as above.

The said wood and timber reservation is located 28 miles N. 45° W. from Fort Sidney; embracing sections 6 and 18, township 17 north, range 52 west, and sections 12, 14, and 24, township 17 north, range 53 west of the sixth principal meridian in Nebraska.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, November 14, 1894.*

By authority of the President of the United States dated November 5, 1894, and under the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless military reservations," the military reservation of Fort Supply, Oklahoma Territory, declared by Executive Order dated April 18, 1882, and en-

larged by Executive Order dated January 17, 1883, is hereby transferred and turned over to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition as provided in subsequent sections of the aforesaid act, or as may be otherwise provided by law, the same being no longer required for military purposes.

The said reservation is located between Wolf and Beaver Creeks, which form the North Fork of the Canadian River, about a mile and a half above their junction, in "N" County, Oklahoma Territory, and embraces township 24 north, range 22 west, the south half of township 25 north, range 22 west, and the southwest quarter of township 25 north, range 21 west, containing an area of forty thousand three hundred and twenty (40,320) acres, more or less.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL SCHOFIELD :

GEO. D. RUGGLES,
Adjutant General.